



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/903,014	07/11/2001	Tadahiro Ohata	450100-03328	9048

20999 7590 04/16/2008  
FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG  
745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL.  
NEW YORK, NY 10151

EXAMINER
----------

AUSTIN, SHELTON W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2623

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

04/16/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/903,014	<b>Applicant(s)</b> OHATA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> SHELTON AUSTIN	<b>Art Unit</b> 2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,7-9,12-14,23,24,28-31,34-36,45-47 and 49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,7-9,12-14,23,24,28-31,34-36,45-47 and 49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 02/15/2008 has been entered.

### **Response to Arguments**

2. Applicant's arguments, see pages 12-13 of applicant's Remarks, filed 02/15/2008 with respect to the effective filing date of the Wang reference have been fully considered and are persuasive. The prior rejection of claims 1-2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 23-24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 45-47 and 49 have been withdrawn.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim(s) 1-2, 7, 9, 12-13, 23-24, 28-29, 31, 34-35, 45-47, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riggins, III (US 6,195,090; cited in prior Office Action) in view of Limor et al. (US 2002/0090217).

As to claims 1, 2, 12, 23, 24, 28, 34, 45-47 and 49, Riggins does not expressly teach wherein the imaging apparatus is operable to acquire imaging area information concerning the corresponding program and is disposed mechanically independent of a movable body that is an object in the corresponding program.

In analogous art, Limor et al. ("Limor") teaches the imaging apparatus (Figs. 1 and 2—camera station 18) is operable to acquire imaging area information concerning the corresponding program and is disposed mechanically independent of a movable body (Figs. 1 and 3—car 12) that is an object in the corresponding program (Figs. 1-4; paragraphs 22-26, 31, 39 and 40—camera station, or "imaging apparatus", 18 acquires imaging area information of the race car track and is mechanically independent of car, or "movable body", 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Riggins to teach wherein the data collection station (col. 2, lines 65-67), or "imaging apparatus", is operable to acquire imaging area information concerning the corresponding program and is disposed mechanically independent of a movable body that is an object in the corresponding program, as taught by Limor, in order to point a camera unit at the car as the car moves along the track (Limor: paragraph 40).

As to claim 1, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising:

a memory section for storing GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program (Fig. 4, col. 7, lines 25-42); and

a multiplex processing section for multiplexing on a digital broadcast signal of the corresponding program GPS position information received from the movable body and GPS position information received from an imaging apparatus (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 2, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising:

a mapping processing section for mapping on a map position information of a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program and position information of an imaging apparatus on a basis of GPS position information received from the movable body and GPS position information received from the imaging apparatus (Figs. 3 and 4; col. 7, lines 25-42; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11); and

a multiplex processing section for multiplexing mapping information generated by said mapping processing section on a digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 7, Riggins teaches said multiplex processing section multiplexes profile information concerning the movable body on the digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claims 9 and 31, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising:

a mapping processing section for separating from a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced GPS position information of a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program and GPS position information of an imaging apparatus, to map position information of the movable body and the imaging apparatus on a map on a basis of GPS position information of the movable body and GPS position information of the imaging apparatus (Figs. 3 and 4; col. 7, lines 25-42; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; and

a multiplex processing section for multiplexing mapping information generated in said mapping processing section on a digital broadcast signal of the corresponding program (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 12, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising:

a memory section for storing profile information concerning a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program (Fig. 4; col. 7, lines 25-42); and

a multiplex processing section for multiplexing on a digital broadcast signal the profile information and position information of an imaging apparatus that was received

or reproduced (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 13, Riggins teaches wherein position information of the movable body that is the object, mapping information generated by mapping of the position information of the movable body that is the object and/or position information of an imaging apparatus on a map, imaging area information by the imaging apparatus and object information by the imaging apparatus is multiplexed on the digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 23, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of:

reading out GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program (Fig. 4—41; col. 7, lines 25-42);

reading out GPS position information received from an imaging apparatus; and

multiplexing GPS position information received from the movable body and GPS position information received from the imaging apparatus on a digital broadcast signal of the corresponding program (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 24, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of:

mapping on a map position information of a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program and position information of an imaging apparatus on a map on a basis of GPS position information received from the movable body and GPS position information received from the imaging apparatus, (Figs. 3 and 4; col. 7, lines 25-42; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11); and

multiplexing mapping information generated in said mapping step on a digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 28, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of:

reading out GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program (Fig. 4—41; col. 7, lines 25-42);

reading out imaging area information by an imaging apparatus (Fig. 4—41; col. 7, lines 25-42);

reading out GPS position information received from an imaging apparatus; and multiplexing GPS position information received from the movable body, GPS position information received from the imaging [[apparatus and]] apparatus, and the imaging area information on a digital broadcast signal of a the corresponding program (Figs. 2-5;



col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 29, Riggins teaches multiplexing profile information concerning the movable body on the digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 34, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of:

reading out profile information concerning a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program (Fig. 4—41; col. 7, lines 25-42);

reading out GPS position information of an imaging apparatus; and multiplexing the profile information concerning the movable body and the GPS position information on a digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 35, Riggins teaches wherein position information of the movable body that is the object, mapping information generated by mapping of the position information of the movable body that is the object and/or position information of an imaging apparatus on a map, imaging area information by the imaging apparatus and object

information by the imaging apparatus is multiplexed on the digital broadcast signal (Figs. 2-5; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 31; col. 9, line 47-col. 10, line 11; col. 2, line 30-col. 3, line 18; col. 5, lines 25-38; col. 6, line 1-col. 7, line 45).

As to claim 45, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of:

multiplexing on a picture signal GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program and GPS position information received from an imaging apparatus (Fig. 4—74; col. 7, lines 25-42); and  
transmitting the picture signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (Fig. 4—77; col. 7, lines 25-42).

As to claim 46, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of:

multiplexing on a picture signal GPS position information of a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program, GPS position information of an imaging apparatus (Fig. 4—74; col. 7, lines 25-42); and  
transmitting the picture signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (Fig. 4—77; col. 7, lines 25-42).

As to claim 47, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of:

multiplexing on a picture signal mapping information generated by mapping on a position information of a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program and position information of an imaging apparatus (Figs. 3 and 4—74; col. 7, lines 25-42); and

transmitting the picture signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (Fig. 4—77; col. 7, lines 25-42).

As to claim 49, Riggins teaches a digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of:

multiplexing on a picture signal profile information concerning a movable body that is an object in a corresponding program and GPS position information of an imaging apparatus (Fig. 4—74; col. 7, lines 25-42); and

transmitting the picture signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (Fig. 4—77; col. 7, lines 25-42).

5. Claims 8, 14, 30 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riggins III (previously cited) in view of Limor, as applied to claims 7, 12, 29 and 34, and further in view of Yuen et al. (US 2005/0198668; cited in prior Office Action).

As to claims 8, 14, 30 and 36, Riggins III does not specifically teach said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body.

In analogous art, Yuen et al. ("Yuen") teaches said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body (paragraph 51).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Riggins III and Limor by having the profile information include uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body, as taught by Yuen, so as to provide additional information about the data provided on the display' (Yuen: paragraph 51).

### **Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shelton Austin whose telephone number is (571) 272-9385. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8:00-5:30. The examiner can also be reached on Fridays from 9:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Grant, whose telephone number is (571) 272-7294, can be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30-5:00. The supervisor can also be reached on alternate Fridays from 9:00-4:00. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Art Unit: 2623

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SWA

/Shelton Austin/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2623

/Christopher Grant/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2623